

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010002-6

Final
gn
D R A F T
31 January 1974

25X1

MEMORANDUM FOR:

SUBJECT : CASCON Report to DCI

1. CASCON had its genesis in an earlier study under the sponsorship of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency entitled Control of Local Conflict: A Design Study. That study sought to explore the general problem of conflict in the developing regions of the world. Through both theoretical analysis and the study of empirical historical evidence, the Design Study generated a dynamic model of conflict that formed a framework for the identification of conflict phases, factors militating toward and away from increased violence, and suggestive conflict control policy measures. The goals of that study were to generate hypotheses about "local conflicts," to test them to the extent possible, and to structure the problem in such a way that arms control and other policy actions would emerge, along with suggestions for further research. The analytic effort of the CASCON computer simulation stemmed from a desire to create some mechanism to make available to government or international organization officials the information, insights, and suggestions embodied in the Design Study and its accompanying historic case studies. The result was the experimental development of a Computer-Aided System to handle information on local Conflict or CASCON for short.

Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010002-6

The ultimate objective was to make believable and usable for the responsible official a variety of suggestive policy measures that might further the high goal of prevention, containment, or termination of a given local conflict, and thus the avoidance of possible escalation to nuclear war.

More specifically the first CASCON effort ~~the~~ the ACDA, which was completed in 1969, was an experimental effort to develop, through computerization of the local conflict control model, a system for making available rapidly and in usable form historical information and insight relevant to the control of particular types and phases of local conflict situations. It provides:

- (1) a cumulative read-out on the evolution of critical variables in the particular conflict situation with which the user is dealing; and

- (2) an identification of similar patterns of variables which have appeared at the same stage of other conflict situations, together with (a) control measures which were applied successfully or unsuccessfully, and (b) control measures which though not attempted, seem to have been warranted in those situations.

The CASCON model is divided into the following phases and settlement stage:

PHASE I	Dispute, pre-hostilities, pre-military
PHASE II	Pre-hostilities, but dispute seen in military terms
PHASE III	Hostilities
PHASE IV	Post-hostilities, but conflict (military option) remains
PHASE V	Post-conflict, but dispute remains
S	Settlement of dispute

25X1



25X1

3. [] has had further discussion with members of ARPA and JCS-SAGA (Studies Analysis & Gaming Agency) and the State Department regarding their interest and use of CASCON & CASCON II (an expanded and improved version of the CASCON); CASCON had data on 27 cases of local conflict while CASCON II has data on 52 cases; in addition the CASCON II which was developed in the Summer of 1971 is an interactive on-line system as opposed to the remote batch operational mode of CASCON.)

The ARPA people were familiar with CASCON but believe there are other simulation models available which are better. A meeting has been arranged with ARPA, IC, IHC/SS, OCI and State Dept. personnel for 12 February 1974.

The SAGA people were also familiar with CASCON and thought the concept was good; however, there were other models which were more useful including some internal analysis simulation that SAGA had done. A meeting is also being arranged with SAGA personnel to further discuss this area.

The State Department people have had discussions and demonstrations of the CASCON I & II with Professor Bloomfield, both here in Washington as well as ~~up~~ at MIT. Their reaction to CASCON is similiar to the reaction of ARPA and SAGA personnel although they ^{too} believe the basic goal is good.

4. In conclusion we are still investigating the CASCON II model and have scheduled follow-on meetings with ARPA and JCS-SAGA personnel to explore similiar and related models. At the present time our conclusions are that the CASCON II is not useful in its present form for senior level people but may be useful for lower level people for use as a training aid or as a checklist to raise flags or indicators when using it with substantive data. The overall basic goal and objectives ^{and techniques of this type, have been pursued and refined for} are sound. ^{substantive} Prior to our direct involvement in investigating ^{is being used} CASCON, IHC/SS, had been investigating the possibility ^{analysts use.} of obtaining a computer terminal that could be used to enter (the ARPA network and access not only CASCON but other applications software at other computer centers. The purpose ~~is~~ ^{being} twofold: (A) to learn from the successes and failures of the ARPA net and apply these lessons to an intelligence

STAT

as can be seen
ARPA net

community network, and (2) to more specifically become familiar with the ~~specific~~ applications programs at UCLA, Harvard, MIT, USC and SRI to name a few. The latter goal to determine whether applications programs at these computer centers would better assist intelligence analysts in doing their work and if so to install selected programs on an evolutionary basis on Intelligence Community host computers, ^{this is necessary for} since the ARPA network operates in an unclassified mode. The first phase would be ^{to install} one terminal at CIA Headquarters to enter the ARPA net and become somewhat familiar with the nets capabilities. This phase would run 4 to 6 weeks. The second phase would be to install terminals at a minimum of two other locations (e.g., State and DIA) so that conferencing ^{among all three locations} could be accomplished. The second phase would be more closely tied-in with the SRI Computer Augmentation Laboratory Computer; as well as other host computers in the ARPA net, and to fully explore the use of that system for text processing and data storage and retrieval techniques. Outputs of this investigation would be fed on an evolutionary basis to members of the intelligence community to be adapted as appropriate for their host machines. To accomplish this second phase will require the assignment of an individual at each location (i.e., CIA, State, DIA) who will be designated as a "Workshop Architect." They will be trained to be familiar with the ARPANET and more specifically with the SRI system so that they can function as a window

operational data usage

between the host agency and the ARPANET. Their functions will be to translate the capabilities of the ARPANET to bear on substantive problems of the host agencies. The overall test would be overseen by the IHC/SS ^{in concert with members of the IC staff} with some outside assistance from, for example, the MITRE Corp. The MITRE people are working for ARPA in the ARPANET Network Information Center ^(NIC) area to assist ARPANET users. (The ~~ARPANET~~ NIC is at SRI.) The IHC/SS and MITRE people would be responsible for a weekly/daily newsletter and prepare quarterly reports. They would also assist in translating applications programs, as required from ARPANET host computers to Intelligence Computer ^{mainframe} host computers. This phase would last a minimum of 6 months to one year. The initial direct costs would be minimal. There are three ways of entering the ARPANET in the Washington area; through the Terminal Interface Processor (TIP) at ARPA ^{the TIP at MITRE or} the TIP at NBS. The method of entering is through the unclassified ^{back} dial-up telephone. The network can probably be used on a no-cost ^(MITRE) basis for a few months ^{according to discussion with both ARPA and SRI}. If we wish to make extensive use of ^{personnel} the SRI system the yearly block charges will be approximately \$40K. The cost of a part-time or full-time MITRE man has not been determined. ^{P 5} Approval to put together a more detailed plan of action is requested. If you concur it is requested that you sign the concurrence space below to direct the IHC/SS ^{and assign a computer programmer} to initiate Phase I (no direct cost) ^{and} prepare a specific plan for Phase II ^{for} to explore ^{ing} the use of the ARPANET for IC ^{analysis for between 4 and 8 hours per day and to}

applications. Attached for the D/DCI/IC signature is a memorandum to the DCI outlining the investigations of the CASCON MIT program, and other related actions underway.

Acting Chairman
IHC/SS

STAT

(ARPANET TERMINAL) *detached*
Concur: to initiate Phase I and prepare a ~~specific~~ plan
for Phase II for the Intelligence Community to
use the ARPANET.

D/DCI/IC

PD/DCI/IC